THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1797. [N° 1819.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, on the Northwesterly Side, near the Middle of Broad street.—Also, Two Pieces of Land, at the upper End of said Street, on the Easterly Side, containing about 25 Acres, together with the above House, or will divide to suit the Purchaser.—For further Particulars may be had inquire of BENJAMIN CORNELL.

Newport, Feb 20, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A High-blooded, beautiful young Bay MARE, 15 Hands high, turned 5 Years of Age, well calculated from her Breed, Size and Figure, to raise an improved Stock of Race, or Saddle-Horses from.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb 20, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop[h]r Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruffia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia WHEAT, by the Bushel,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Judah and Levy

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY'S *Rope Walk*

Mould and dipt Candles,

And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

25 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swann's Coal,
250 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head Tobacco.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

WHEREAS SARAH, the Wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board without my Consent.—I hereby forbid all Persons from trusting of her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHARLES SHOP[E]

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office.

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States

Elizabeth Miller

Most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has just received from Boston, an excellent Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES;
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Holland Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and English,
Capers,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyson Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Nutmegs, fresh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muscovado Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2,
Pepper—Pimento,
Dried RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Lisbon Corks, by the Gross,

With many other Articles unnecessary to mention.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. John Bowne jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lumpblack, Pearl and Red Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Tryed Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted

ON THE REALITY, BEAUTY, IMPORTANCE, AND NECESSITY OF

RELIGION.

AN EXTRACT.

A FEW days after the archbishop of Paris, and his vicars, had set the example of renouncing their clerical character, a rector, from a village on the banks of the Rhone, followed by some of his parishioners, with an offering of gold and silver saints, chalices, rich vestments, &c. presented himself at the bar of the Convention.—The rector, a thin venerable looking man, with grey hairs, was ordered to speak. I come, said he, from the village of ——, where the only good building standing is a very fine church. My parishioners beg you will take it, to make an hospital for the sick and wounded of both parties, they being both equally our countrymen. The gold and silver, part of which we have brought to you, they intreat you will devote to the service of the state, and that you will cast the bells into cannon, to drive away the foreign invaders. For myself, I am come, with great pleasure, to resign my letters of ordination, of induction, and every deed and title by which I have been constituted a member of your ecclesiastical polity. Here are the papers; you may burn them, if you please, in the same fire with the genealogical trees and patents of the nobility. I desire, likewise, that you will discontinue my salary. I am still able to support myself by the labour of my hands; and I beg you to believe, that I never felt sincerer joy than I now do in making this renunciation. I have longed to see this day! I see it, and am glad.

When the old man had done speaking, the applause were immoderate. The rector did not seem greatly elated with these tokens of approbation; he retired back a few steps, and thus resumed his discourse. Before you applaud my sentiments, it is fit you should understand them; perhaps they may not entirely coincide with your own—I rejoice at this day, not because I wish to see religion degraded, but, because I wish to see it exalted and purified. By dissolving its alliance with the state, you have given it dignity and independance. You have done it a piece of service—a service which its well-wishers would perhaps never had courage to render it, but which is the only thing wanted to make it appear in its genuine beauty and lustre. Nobody will now say of me, when I am performing the offices of my religion, it is a trade; he is paid for telling the people such and such things; he is hired to keep a useful piece of mummery. They cannot now say this; and therefore I feel myself raised in my own esteem, and shall speak to them with a confidence and frankness, which, before this, I never durst venture to assume. We resign without reluctance our gold and silver images, and embroidered vestments, because we have never found that looking upon gold and silver made the heart more pure, or the affections more heavenly; we can also spare our churches, for the heart that wishes to lift it up to God, will never be at a loss for a place to do it in; but we cannot spare religion, because, to tell you the truth, we never had so much occasion for it. I understand that you accuse us priests of having told the people a great many falsehoods. I suspect this may have been the case, but till this day we have never been allowed to inquire, whether the things which we taught them were true or not. I cannot but hope, however, that the errors we have fallen into, have not been very material, since the village has in general been sober and good; the peasants are honest, docile, and laborious: the husbands love their wives, and the wives their husbands: they are fortunately not too rich to be compassionate, and they have constantly relieved the sick and fugitives of all parties, whenever it has lain in their way. I think, therefore, what I have taught them, cannot be so very amiss. You want to extirpate priests, but will you hinder the ignorant from applying for instruction, the unhappy for comfort and hope, the unlearned from looking up to the learned? If you do not, you will have priests, by whatever name you may order them to be called; but it is certainly not necessary they should wear a particular dress, or be appointed by state letters of ordination. My letters of ordination are my zeal, my charity, my ardent love for my dear children of the village; if I were more learned, I would add my knowledge; but, alas! we all know very little: to a man, every error is pardonable, but want of humility.—We have a public walk, with a spreading elm-tree at one end of it, and a circle of green round it, with a convenient bench. Here I shall draw together the children as they are playing round me. I shall point to the vines laden with fruit, to the orchards, to the herds of cattle lowing around us, to the distant hills like rising one behind another, and they will ask me, How came all these things?—I shall tell them all I know.—I have heard from the wise men, who have lived before me, they will be penetrated with love and veneration; they will kneel, I shall kneel with them; they will not be at my feet, but all of us at the feet of that Good Being, whom we shall worship together, and thus they will receive within their tender minds a religion.—The old men will come sometimes from having deposited under the green sod one of their companions, and place themselves by my side; they will look wishfully at the turf, and anxiously inquire—Is he gone forever? Shall we soon be like him? Will no morning break over the tomb?—When the wicked cease from troubling, will the good cease from doing good? We will talk of these things; I will comfort them. I will tell them of the goodness of God; I will speak to them of a life to come; I will bid them hope for a state of retribution.—You have changed our holydays; you have an undoubted right, as our civil governors, so to do; it is very imma-

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At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

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N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

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CHARLES SHORT.

Wickford, February 21, 1797.

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Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

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All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

ON THE REALITY, BEAUTY, IMPORTANCE, AND NECESSITY OF *RELIGION.*

AN EXTRACT.

A FEW days after the archbishop of Paris, and his vicars, had set the example of renouncing their clerical character, a rector, from a village on the banks of the Rhone, followed by some of his parishioners, with an offering of gold and silver saints, chalices, rich vestments, &c. presented himself to the bar of the Convention.—The rector, a thin venerable looking man, with grey hairs, was ordered to speak. I come, said he, from the village of ******, where the only good building standing is a very fine church. My parishioners beg you will take it, to make an hospital for the sick and wounded of both parties, they being both equally our countrymen. The gold and silver, part of which we have brought to you, they intreat you will devote to the service of the state, and that you will cast the bells into cannon, to drive away its foreign invaders. For myself, I am come, with great pleasure, to resign my letters of ordination, of induction, and every deed and title by which I have been constituted a member of your ecclesiastical polity. Here are the papers; you may burn them, if you please, in the same fire with the genealogical trees and patents of the nobility. I desire, likewise, that you will discontinue my salary. I am still able to support myself by the labour of my hands; and I beg you to believe, that I never felt sincerer joy than I now do in making this renunciation. I have longed to see this day! I see it, and am glad.

When the old man had done speaking, the applauses were immoderate. The rector did not seem greatly elated with these tokens of approbation; he retired back a few steps, and thus resumed his discourse. Before you applaud my sentiments, it is fit you should understand them; perhaps they may not entirely coincide with your own—I rejoice in this day, not because I wish to see religion degraded, but, because I wish to see it exalted and purified. By dissolving its alliance with the state, you have given it dignity and independance. You have done it a piece of service—a service which its well-wishers would perhaps never had courage to render it, but which is the only thing wanted to make it appear in its genuine beauty and lustre. Nobody will now say of me, when I am performing the offices of my religion, it is a trade; he is paid for telling the people such and such things; he is hired to keep a useful piece of mummery. They cannot now say this; and therefore I feel myself raised in my own esteem, and shall speak to them with a confidence and frankness, which, before this, I never durst venture to assume. We resign without reluctance our gold and silver images, and embroidered vestments, because we have never found that looking upon gold and silver made the heart more pure, or the affections more heavenly; we can also spare our churches, for the heart that wishes to lift it up to God, will never be at a loss for a place to do it in; but we cannot spare religion, because, to tell you the truth, we never had so much occasion for it. I understand that you accuse us priests of having told the people a great many falsehoods. I suspect this may have been the case, but till this day we have never been allowed to inquire, whether the things which we taught them were true or not. I cannot but hope, however, that the errors we have fallen into, have not been very material, since the village has in general been sober and good; the peasants are honest, docile, and laborious: the husbands love their wives, and the wives their husbands: they are fortunately not too rich to be compassionate, and they have constantly relieved the sick and fugitives of all parties, whenever it has lain in their way. I think, therefore, what I have taught them, cannot be so very amiss. You want to extirpate priests, but will you hinder the ignorant from applying for instruction, the unhappy for comfort and hope, the unlearned from looking up to the learned? If you do not, you will have priests, by whatever name you may order them to be called; but it is certainly not necessary they should wear a particular dress, or be appointed by state letters of ordination. My letters of ordination are my zeal, my charity, my ardent love for my dear children of the village; if I were more learned, I would add my knowledge; but, alas! we all know very little: to a man, every error is pardonable, but want of humility.—We have a public walk, with a spreading elm-tree at one end of it, and a circle of green round it, with a convenient bench. Here I shall draw together the children as they are playing round me. I shall point to the vines laden with fruit, to the orchards, to the herds of cattle lowing around us, to the distant hills where one behind another, and they will ask me, How came all these things?—I shall tell them all I know.—I have heard from the wise men, who have lived before me, they will be penetrated with love and veneration; they will kneel, I shall kneel with them; they will not be at my feet, but all of us at the feet of that Good Being, whom we shall worship together, and thus they will receive within their tender minds a religion.—The old men will come sometimes from having deposited under the green sod one of their companions, and place themselves by my side; they will look wishfully at the turf, and anxiously inquire—Is he gone forever? Shall we soon be like him? Will no morning break over the tomb?—When the wicked cease from troubling, will the good cease from doing good? We will talk of these things; I will comfort them. I will tell them of the goodness of God; I will speak to them of a life to come; I will bid them hope for a state of retribution.—You have changed our holydays; you have an undoubted right, as our civil governors, so to do; it is very immaterial, whether they are kept once in seven days, or once in ten; some, however, you will leave us, and when they

occur, I shall still those who choose to hear me, of the beauty and utility of virtue, of the dignity of right conduct.—There is a book, out of which I have sometimes taught my people; it says, we are to love those who do us hurt, and to pour oil and wine into the wounds of the stranger. In this book, we read of a person, called Jesus; some worship him as a God; others, as I am told, say it is wrong to do so;—some teach, that he existed before the beginning of ages; others, that he was born of Joseph and Mary. I cannot tell, whether these controversies will be ever decided; but, in the mean time, I think we cannot do otherwise than well, in imitating him—for I know, that he loved the poor, and went about doing good.

[INTERESTING NARRATIVE.]

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

OLMUTZ ——, 1796

A letter from an Austrian Officer to his Brother.

"I AM at last relieved, my dear brother, from the painful duties imposed upon me; the duties of a charge so little conformable to the feelings of my heart, and to the noble calling of my profession. From the station of a *subalt ern g ilor*, I am now called to go to the field of battle against the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may shed the last drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow soldiers, rather than to be debased again by returning to the ignominious functions I have so long and so reluctantly discharged at Olmutz.

"When I was first appointed to the guard of the dungeons where General La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Puſy, are confined at Olmutz, I gave you a description of their prison, their sufferings, and their persons. I must retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and supply what I have omitted.

"The State prison of Olmutz was formerly an ancient convent belonging to the Jesuits, now converted into numerous barracks. The aspect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the south; in front is a very high terrace or rampart. They are on a level with a corridor, which itself is level with a great square court, surrounded by very high buildings, from which there is no other issue, except thro' a great arch way, the door of which is shut, after beating the retreat; and under which there is, day and night, a guard of thirty men, whose chief employment is to prevent any one passing or repassing, without making him undergo the most severe examination. There are also two other corps de guard within view of the dungeons, which supply sentinels ordered to watch not only over the prisoners, but also over the two sentinels on the terrace. These two last sentinels are to send an offensive cap to, and give immediate notice of all that passes, and not to answer any question. One of the prisoner's servants, having attempted to speak from his wind w to a fellow prisoner, was confined three months with his window shut, upon bread and water. There are besides three other sentinels in the corridor.

"Besides many other inconveniences, the situation of the dungeons is rendered more unwholesome by the vicinity of barracks on one side, and the common necessary houses on the other, the damp of which is so great as to exude the walls of the cells, where the prisoners are confined, to be covered with ſalt petre. The stagnated waters of the Morawa, close to them, not only breed innumerable swarms of insects, and thick vapours; but that branch which passes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favorable to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common sewer; to which circumstance is attributed the repeated insalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the nearest buildings are, on one side, the military; on the other, the city hospital.

"The outward walls are six feet thick; the partitions between each cell four. M. and Madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters (*who are not suffered to spend more than six or seven hours a day with their parents*) occupy a narrow slip, separated from them, which contains only a miserable matrass. La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Puſy, are shut up in two separate dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet square, which that is obſtructed by double iron bars placed crossways, at some distance from each other, so as to make it impossible to distinguish the prisoners from the outside. The doors are double, both locked; the outward one, fastened at top and bottom, besides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

"The chief command of the dungeons belong to the major of the place under whom is a lieutenant of the garrison, who when once in this office, cannot be changed, but in case of sickness, or to join the army. Immediately under these is a corporal and a soldier, whose principal employment is to bring the prisoners their food.

"The cells of the dungeons are never opened but one at a time, in the presence of an officer, while the guard is under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is shut; a sentinel places his stick cross the opening of the door, while another, his drawn sabre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day; the prisoner takes his repast in presence of the officer and the prevot, who never forget to examine if the double bars of window, the door, and every thing is safe. After the last meals of the prisoners, at nine o'clock, the lamps are extinguished, and they have been deprived of the matter boxes allowed them at their arrival, in case of sudden sickness. Their food is rendered disgusting, by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks: they are only allowed a pewter spoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At first their drink was brought to them in bottles and they drank out of a glass; but at present, by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthen vessels to drink out of; which afterwards are placed on the windows of the corridor, where they are exposed to dust, insects, &c. serving the soldiers besides for whatever purposes they choose.

"Having been stript before of their watches, razors, plate, and every little article of convenience or cleanliness; they were still deprived of pen, ink, paper, even of the letters from their friends and families; and it was signified to them, that they were sequestrated from the whole world; that they would not hear any more of each other; that they were to forget even their own names, to remember only the particular numbers of their cells.

"The most strict examination was made of their books, and every thing punished since 1789, without exception, proscribed. Among books of an anterior date, the commandant having cast his eyes on the first page of an history of Greece, and finding the words *Liberty* and *Republic*, immediately condemned it. The Imperial Minister went still farther—he ordered the novel of the Liaisons Dangereuses, and the observations on the history of France by Mably, to be taken from them.

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Several Members seconded the motion.

Boissy d'Anglas declared, that he felt as much as any one the pain which every honest mind must feel, respecting the deplorable abuse to which the laws upon divorce had given birth. He allowed those laws to be too extensive, but controlled his fear, lest by reforming them too precipitately, other excesses should creep in. He was of opinion, that the period, when the new civil code would be discussed, would be the properest to wait for, before the laws on divorce should be touched, as those laws ought to be one of the first Republican institutions.—Adopted.

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How long Great-Britain, with all her boasted resources can support this, we leave to every man to judge; and if Mr. Pitt continues at the head of affairs, we have no doubt the experiment will soon be made.

All the Emigrants embodied as soldiers are daily packed off to the West-Indies, as ministers well know that the climate there will provide for them.

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On the 18th ult. Mr. and Mrs. Grace, of Robeson, was murdered by a mulatto girl—Mr. G. went to sleep in the day time—the girl having killed him with an axe went to the door and called on her mistress from a neighboring house, and said her master wanted to speak to her—Mrs. G. immediately repaired to the bed side of her husband, and was about to uncover him, when the girl took her own the axe, and killed her also! The girl is in Lumberton jail, and her trial was to come on the 2d inst.

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"Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of short duration. The Indians and the White People have been killing one another. The dispute first began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, passing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powel's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the Wilderness road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed Colonel Daniel Boone, his son and son in law, when out viewing lands on Red River. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

Extract of a letter from Leogane, dated January 22, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

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AMERICAN CONGRESS.

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A bill advancing the compensation of the President 5000, Vice-President 2000 dollars, and the Members of Congress, Secretaries of Departments, Attorney-General, Post Master and Assistant Post Master Generals, Comptroller of the Treasury, Auditor, Register, Commissioner of the Revenue, &c. 25 per cent. additional to their present salaries for two years from Jan. 1, 1797; came from the Senate, was read, and after various motions to postpone it, was made the order of the day, and has since been non-concurred.

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Mr. Ames presented a petition from the manufacturers of Cordage in the State of Massachusetts praying for an increase of duty to be laid on cordage imported.

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	Dollars	
To Russia	47 381	in Value;
Sweden	1,096 407	
Denmark	2 675 559	
Netherlands	7 875 364	
Great Britain	23.161 549	
Imperial Territory & Dependencies	35 959	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	9,471.498	
France and its dominions	22.623 314	
Spain and its dominions	3 650,678	
Portugal and do.	553 448	
Italy and do.	1,100,520	
China & the East-Indies	1.352 860	
West-Indies	3 367 940	
Africa	537 355	
North-West Coast	23 510	
Europe for a market, &c.	481 725	
Total	67 064 097	

Those exports were made from the States in the following proportion:

New-Hampshire	378,162
Massachusetts	9,949,345
Rhode-Island	2,589,872
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New-York	22,268,027
New-Jersey	59,827
Pennsylvania	27,513,866
Delaware	201,140
Maryland	9 201,315
Virginia	5 268 658
North-Carolina	671,487
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Total	67,064,097

NEW-YORK Feburary 27.

About a year ago a proposition was brought forward in the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, for petitioning Congress to cause accurate surveys to be made of the American coast, and published in charts on a large scale for the benefit of our navigators. This business was referred to a committee, who, after obtaining the best information on the necessity of such surveys, reported to the corporation, in favor of bringing this business before Congress: which report was unanimously accepted by the Chamber of Commerce, and the President requested to forward a copy of the report to our Representatives in Congress. This was done late in the session, and it is supposed the business lay over.

On the opening of the present session, we expected to see the business revived, but nothing appears to have been yet done. It is a thing of great consequence to the safety of life and property, and we know not why it is delayed.

The French and English charts of our large ports are tolerably accurate, and it is said they are capable of improvement. These however afford very little protection to our coasting trade. The little inlets which indent our whole coast which might afford safety to small vessels, if well known, are not laid down on a scale sufficiently large and accurate, to be of much use.

The navigation of the Sound between Long Island and the main is highly important, and in severe winters, might be used by ten vessels to great advantage. It is a fact that may be, and certainly ought to be, known universally to seamen, that no harbor in the northern states, except that of Newport, can be entered with a north-west wind. This is the wind which prevails most in winter, and is most to be dreaded in severe weather, for driving vessels from the coast. Every master of a vessel bound to New York or Philadelphia, instead of beating on the coast for weeks perhaps within soundings, might bear away round Montauk Point and enter Newport harbor, a north-west wind being nearly a beam. Multitudes of northern vessels find shelter in that harbor every winter, and were our charts sufficiently accurate, foreign vessels might do the same. This would render the Sound navigation still more important.

The extensive and growing commerce of our country

occur, I shall tell those who choose to hear me, of the beauty and utility of virtue, of the dignity of right conduct.—There is a book, out of which I have sometimes taught my people; it says, we are to love those who do us hurt, and to pour oil and wine into the wounds of the stranger. In this book, we read of a person, called JESUS; some worship him as a God; others, as I am told, say it is wrong to do so;—some teach, that he existed before the beginning of ages; others, that he was born of Joseph and Mary. I cannot tell, whether these controversies will be ever decided; but, in the mean time, I think we cannot do otherwise than well, in imitating him—for I learn, that he loved the poor, and went about doing good.

[INTERESTING NARRATIVE.]

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

OLMUTZ —, 1796

A letter from an Austrian Officer to his Brother.

"I AM at last relieved, my dear brother, from the painful duties imposed upon me; the duties of a charge so little conformable to the feelings of my heart, and to the noble calling of my profession. From the station of a jubal ern g ilor, I am now called to go to the field of battle against the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may shed the last drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow soldiers, rather than to be debased again by resuming the ignominous functions I have so long and so reluctantly discharged at Olmutz.

"When I was first appointed to the guard of the dungeon where General La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Pusy, are confined at Olmutz, I gave you a description of their prison, their sufferings, and their persons. I must retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and supply what I have omitted.

"The state prison of Olmutz was formerly an ancient convent belonging to the Jesuits, now converted into immense barracks. The aspect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the south; in front is a very high terrace or rampart. They are on a level with a corridor, which itself is level with a great square court, surrounded by very high buildings, from which there is no other issue, except thro' a great arch way, the door of which is shut, after beating the retreat; and under which there is, day and night, a guard of thirty men, whose chief employment is to prevent any one passing or repassing, without making him undergo the most severe examination. There are also two other corps de guard within view of the dungeons, which supply sentinels ordered to watch, not only over the prisoners, but also over the two sentinels on the terrace. These two last sentinels are to lend an attentive ear to, and give immediate notice of all that passes, and not to answer any question. One of the prisoner's servants, having attempted to speak from his window to a fellow sufferer, was confined three months with his window shut, upon bread and water. There are besides three other sentinels in the corridor.

"Besides many other inconveniences, the situation of the dungeon is rendered more unwholesome by the vicinity of barracks on one side, and the common necessary houses on the other, the damp of which is so great as to cause the walls of the cells, where the prisoners are confined, to be covered with salt petre. The stagnated waters of the Morawa, close to them, not only breed innumerable swarms of insects, and thick vapours; but that branch which passes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favorable to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common sewer; to which circumstance is attributed the repeated insalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the nearest buildings are, on one side, the military; on the other, the city hospital.

"The outward walls are six feet thick; the partitions between each cell four. M. and Madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters (*who are not suffered to spend more than six or seven hours a day with their parents*) occupy a narrow slip, separated from theirs, which contains only a miserable matrass, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Pusy, are shut up in two separate dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet square, which still is obstructed by double iron bars, placed crossways, at some distance from each other, so as to make it impossible to distinguish the prisoners from the outside. The doors are double, both locked; the outward one, fastened at top and bottom, besides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

"The chief command of the dungeons belong to the major of the place under whom is a lieutenant of the garrison, who when once in this office, cannot be changed, but in case of sickness, or to join the army. Immediately under these is a corporal and a soldier, whose principal employment is to bring the prisoners their food.

"The cells of the dungeons are never opened but one at a time, in the presence of an officer, while the guard is under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is shut; a sentinel places his firelock cross the opening of the door, while another, his drawn sabre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day; the prisoner takes his repast in presence of the officer and the provost, who never forget to examine if the double bars of the window, the door, and every thing is safe. After the last meals of the prisoners, at nine o'clock, the lamps are extinguished, and they have been deprived of the tinder boxes allowed them at their arrival, in case of sudden sickness. Their food is rendered disgusting, by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks: they are only allowed a pewter spoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At first their drink was brought to them in bottles and they drank out of a glass; but at present, by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthen vessels to drink it out of; which afterwards are placed on the windows of the corridor, where they are exposed to dust, insects, &c. serving the soldiers besides for whatever purposes they choose.

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Denmark	2,675,509	
Netherlands	7,875,364	
Great Britain	23,161,549	
Imperial Territory & Dependencies	35,959	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	9,471,498	
France and its dominions	11,623,314	
Spain and its dominions	3,650,678	
Portugal and do.	559,448	
Italy and do.	1,100,520	
China & the East-Indies	1,352,860	
West-Indies	3,367,940	
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NEW-YORK February 19.

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The navigation of the Sound between Long Island and the main is highly important, and in severe winters, might be used by tea vessels to great advantage. It is a fact that may be, and certainly ought to be, known universally to seamen, that no harbor in the northern states, except that of Newport, can be entered with a north-west wind. This is the wind which prevails most in winter, and is most to be dreaded in severe weather, for driving vessels from the coast. Every master of a vessel bound to New-York or Philadelphia, instead of beating on the coast for weeks perhaps within soundings, might bear away round Montauk Point and enter Newport harbor, a north-west wind being nearly a beam. Multitudes of northern vessels find shelter in that harbor every winter, and were our charts sufficiently accurate, foreign vessels might do the same. This would render the Sound navigation still more important.

The extensive and growing commerce of our country

demands an early and particular attention to this subject. The surveys might be made with little additional expence; as captains of revenue cutters and pilots might be employed for this purpose, for a small additional salary or wages.

February 20.

The day before the Three Friends sailed from Amsterdam, an account of the *Death of the Empress of Russia* was received there, viz. Hamburgh. This important news, though not confirmed, was believed at Amsterdam.

On Wednesday evening last, the barn of Mr. William Irwin, at Elizabethtown was consumed by fire, with a horse, hay, grain, &c. estimated at 1000 dollars. And the barn of Mrs. Rois opposite the Episcopal church, the next evening was discovered to be on fire—it did not do much damage as it threatned. Endeavours are now exerting to detect the incendiaries; who, it seems have made many attempts to fire that growing town.

A writer in a London paper proposes, in these critical times, to arm the Clergy for the defence of the Kingdom. They amount to 40,000. Archbishops to be Field-Marshals—Bishops, Generals—Deans, Generals of Division—Archdeacons, Aids de Camp, &c. while the Vicars and Curates should be Lieutenants and privates, and do the fighting, as they are use to *hard duty* and *hard living*.

Mr. Burke has written a severe philippic against the British administration, for carrying on the war in the West-Indies, in an unwholesome climate. He recommends to send troops to France, and fight the enemy there, in a fine climate, where no man would die, unless he was shot.——With great deference to Mr. Burke, we would ask what matter is it, whether men die of the yellow fever, or republican lead?

The celebrated Reiner has published a work, which he calls "Laura, or the influence of a Kiss."—We are curious to know, what kind of a pillow can be framed out of such a text.

The Guiffs lately impressed on board France in foreign harbours, are to be hanged as French rebels, to France.

Sir Gilbert Elliot and family have arrived in England from Corsica. We wish to know whether the king of Great Britain will retain the title of king of Corsica, as well as king of France. We presume both titles have cost enough to be *worth* keeping.

February 23

From Amsterdam.

Last evening arrived the ship Birmingham Packet, Capt. Miller, brings accounts from Amsterdam about the 13th of December: He states, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies of the Continent, that the prospects of peace were considered as very unpromising—that he landed an Englishman at Dover on the 14th December, who informed him of, among others, had received orders to proceed to Russia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—The death of the Empress was reported—Uneasiness prevailed in Holland; and it was reported the King of Prussia had evinced a disposition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almost entirely withdrawn from Holland.

The late sortie of the French from Kehl was made under favor of a fog—the Austrians retreated with loss. The Archduke, informed of this affair repaired in person to the spot, with reinforcements, and ordered them to fire on the fugitives—Whole files were killed by the fire of their own troops, but this put a stop to the retreat, and the French were repulsed with great loss. A corps of 800 troops were almost wholly cut to pieces.

General Alvinzy, in his despatches to the Emperor, calls the late actions in Italy, most *murderous battles*. General Buonaparte calls them *deadly combats*. both parties agree in representing them as fought with incredible fury and obstinacy.

The retreat of the States of Hungary to form the large reinforcements; and it necessary to rid in mass to compel France to make a peace, together with the facility with which the British ministry have raised money for carrying on the war, may perhaps make some impression on the government of France, and tend to make them listen to seasonable propositions of peace.

The following is extracted from a morning paper; it is therein given as part of the speech of Mr. Sw——rd, and shews the present opinion of that gentleman, relative to the West-Indies. He says, "the West Indies where all government was retrograding into the state in which it stood an hundred years ago, where all men were converted into Buccaneers, black and whites, and all the intermediate shades; where governors from France, were no sooner landed, than they were reshiped as live lumber and sent back again."

The price of flour at Jamaica, Jan. 12, is stated by recent letters at 27 dollars per the cargo.

By a letter from Cape Nicholas Mole, we have an account of the arrival there of General Spencer, lately appointed governor of all the British acquisitions in the island of St. Domingo.

A new invention of printing has lately been put in practice at Basil, in Switzerland. It is a mode of printing maps of countries with types, in the usual manner of letter press. The types consist of an infinite variety of forms, by which the turnings and windings of rivers, &c. are expressed with a very considerable degree of beauty and accuracy.

The Resolution of the House of Representatives for laying a half cent additional duty on brown sugar, and two and a half per cent on imported unstained Cotton goods have passed, and 172,000 dollars appropriated for finishing the frigates.

ALBANY, February 14.

A connexion is said to be forming, to be composed of Merchants of this city and New York, for the purpose of going very extensively into the Indian trade; and that their intention is to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, by the name of "*The Wayne Company of Indian Traders.*"

BOSTON, February 20.

Capt. Ropes, from Aux Cayes, arrived at Salem, informs, that on his arrival there, a part of his cargo was taken by the administration, but that previous to his sailing, they paid him the full amount of the goods they had taken. This conduct, so different from what has lately been pursued in that quarter, is said to have arisen from an apprehension that a stoppage of American trade, would cause a famine among them—Salted provisions very high at Aux Cayes.

February 27.

BUNKER HILL.

A piece, written by Mrs. Rowe, an epitome of the most memorable tragedy that perpetrated, as the world have noticed, with unbounded merit and success, by a company wholly American on Bunker's heights, June 17, 1775.—The very recital of this piece, without any knowledge of its real merits, was enough to excite the curiosity and attention of the public—And on Monday evening it was exhibited at the Bay Market to a larger and more respectable auditory than perhaps was ever contained to any other theatre on the continent. The numbers present on this occasion could only be ascertained, by calculating the dimensions of the house; for there appeared to be hardly a nook or corner in it unoccupied. With pleasure we perceived that the public expectation, elevated as it has been since the first announciation of this play, was most amply gratified. It was fortunate for the author, that his production was submitted to a tribunal not less respectable for its numbers, than distinguishable for its taste and sensibility; and we congratulate him, that his labours have been crowned with the success they so richly merited. Approbation was universal and instantaneous—not merely the calm, deliberate sanction of judgment, it was expressed in a language of passion in a high degree of excitement—a language in which box, pit and gallery, were equally concordant.—Since the memorable event on which the plot of the piece is founded, we presume there has never been to us reflected an expression of the genuine American spirit of '75. For a moment the audience seemed to fancy the scene, and to have imagined the flames of Charlestown, and the death of WARREN, something more than a descriptive detestation of events that had passed.

To do perfect justice to all, who contributed to this evening's entertainment, would require a detail more circumstantial than a theatrical criticism; and yet to pass them all in silence, would be an indication of indifference to merit, and a derogation from the taste and sensibility of a polite audience.

WARREN, the principal character of the piece, was performed by Mr. BARRETT, in a style of excellence peculiar to himself. He appeared continually mindful of the illustrious part he was called to represent, and as the audience so highly confided, he recalled almost too forcibly the remembrance of the brave leader, who fell in defence of his country. The whole character was so happily drawn, so delicately and pathetically represented, that the author and the actor have an equal claim to the applause it received.

Mr. PAYSON supported the character of ABERCROMBIE with much spirit and propriety.—He is and ever may be happy in a union with the public.

Mrs. BARRETT, in ELVIRA, like Mrs. BARRETT in every thing else, spoke and well deserved much admiration.

On the whole, it must be confessed, that *Bunker-Hill* is no less applauded as a piece, than it has been in reality unequalled in the annals of military glory.

NEWPORT, February 28.

The Anniversary of the Birth of the President of the United States—was celebrated in this Town on Wednesday last, with demonstrations of Mirth, Gratulation and Respect.

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, paraded in Uniform with their Field-Pieces, and fired a Federal Salute at Sunrise and Twelve o'Clock: The Newport Guards paraded in Uniform, and went through many Evolutions and Firings. The Ship Indostan, Jacob Lewis, Esq. Commander, from the Isle of France, and the Ship Somersetshire, Jacob Smith, Esq. Commander, bound to India, fired federal Salutes. The Colours were displayed at the Fort, from the Shipping, and in various Parts of the Town.

In the Evening a splendid Ball was given at the Assembly Room, at which were present a large Number of Gentlemen, and a numerous and brilliant Circle of Ladies; the Hall was decorated with many Festoons, and with many emblematic Representations of the festive Occasion. The Dances were opened with Washington's March.

At 12 o'Clock the Company partook of Supper, served with great Taste and Elegance, in a Room purposely decorated; across the Room, over the Head of the Table, were two Triumphal Arches, ornamented with a Foliage of Evergreen, on the Capital of the Centre Pillar, was G. W. in Letters of Gold, encircled with a Wreath of Flowers and Evergreen.—Festoons, Wreaths and Columns of Evergreen, were arranged on the Room with great Symmetry and Order, and gave a pleasing Effect.—The Cakes, at the Head of the Table, were ornamented with G. W. in Letters of Gold, in a Civic Wreath; those at the Sides of the Table, were ornamented with the Tree of Liberty in Verdure, encompassed with triumphal Arches.

The Toast was—The President of the United States!

The great Decorum, a perfect Harmony, and innocent Conviviality, graced, and gave a Tone to the Solemnity of the Occasion.

To a Citizen, who stepped forth in the Crisis of a Revolution, and trod the Paths of Danger, with Bravery and Prudence, in a long and hard-fought Conflict:—And who, on the Return of Peace, devoted with unsullied Integrity, his Time to the forming, and executing a Government, from which Order, Peace and Liberty have been enjoyed——Distinguished Testimonials of Gratitude are due.

Other Nations have prided themselves on the Conquests of Power, or the Wisdom of a Legislator; while other [illegible] in their Characters, have tarnished the Brilliancy of their single Virtue.

To our Country [illegible] the honest Pride, of having a Chief, in whom Abilities and Virtue have been combined.—A Chief, who has had but one Object in View—The Public Good:—Who distinguished by the highest Honors his Country could bestow, has honored his Country:—Who, too elevated for Ambition, retires from the Command of an Army, and the Presidency of a Government, to the equal and undistinguished State of a private Citizen; with no Emoluments of the Appendages of Power:——*His own Virtues crowning him with Laurels!*

By Arrivals at Salem from the Cape of Good Hope, it is said Certain Information is received, that Tippoo Saib has succeeded a large Army in India, and has declared War against the English. He has received, among his Troops 500 Officers, sent out by the French Directory—and has already commenced such alarming Movements, as made it necessary to despatch two Packets to England with Advice of the Event. On their stopping at the Cape of Good Hope, on their Way, and communicating this disagreeable Intelligence, all the Troops that could be spared (about 1800) were immediately embarked to reinforce the British who were in Hostilities. They were commanded by Gen. Craig, who is succeeded as Governor of the Cape, by Gen. Dundas.

Last Saturday arrived here the Ship Polly, Capt. Norris, in 61 Days from Teneriff.—In Lat. 25, Long. 60 30, spoke the Brig Silleta, March, from North-Carolina, 8 Days out, all well.

In the senate of the United States, on the 13th Instant at the Request of the Vice-President, he was excused from further Attendance during the Session, when he addressed them in an elegant and affectionate Speech. William Bingham is chosen President of the Senate, pro tem.

The Ship Commerce, Capt. Lawton, of this Port, from Hamburgh, is arrived at St. Bartholomews, after having beaten upwards of 50 Days on this Coast.

On the 19th Instant a Fire broke out in the City of Albany; which consumed Two Dwelling-Houses, the Property of Mr. Wright and Mr. Heyer, adjoining Wendle's Hotel.

DIED]—At North-Kingstown, Mr. BENJAMIN WATSON, in the 74th Year of his Age. He has left a Widow and 11 Children to lament the Loss of a tender Husband and kind Parent, having sustained through Life a very respectable Character.

—In this Town, Mrs. ALMY CRAWLEY, Widow of the late Mr. THOMAS CRAWLEY, in the 87th Year of her Age.

—Mr. EPHRAIM WEEDEN, after a short Illness, in the 53d Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Polly, Norris,	Teneriff
Brig Eliza, Champlin,	Havanna
Sloop George, Lawton,	New York
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Providence
—— Betty, Smith,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Dublin
Brig Ramsler, Carr,	Havanna
Sloop Ranger, Peale,	St. Croix
—— Two Brothers, Evint,	Somerset
—— Sophia, Sabens,	Providence
—— Juliet, Adams,	Ditto
—— Sally, Juffin,	Ditto

FOR SALE,

On the LONG-WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake-House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand, all in good Repair.——Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres of LAND, in the Town of Portsmouth, adjoining the River on the West Side of the Island, being Part of the Estate of JOB ALMY.——For further Particulars Enquire of the Subscriber,

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN JAMES, late of said Newport, Gunsmith, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings. GEORGE T. CORNELL,

THOMAS HAMMOND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Administrator.*

Newport, February 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Stephen Pierce,

Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES.

Newport, February 28, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice

demands an early and particular attention to this subject. The surveys might be made with little additional expence; as captains of revenue cutters and pilots might be employed for this purpose, for a small additional salary or wages.

February 20.

The day before the Three Friends failed from Amsterdam, an account of the *Death of the Empress of Russia* was received there, via. Hamburgh. This important news, though not confirmed, was believed at Amsterdam.

On Wednesday evening last, the barn of Mr. William Irwin, at Elizabethtown was consumed by fire, with a horse, hay, grain, &c. estimated at 1000 dollars. And the barn of Mrs Rois opposite the Episcopal church, the next evening was discovered to be on fire—it did not do so much damage as it threatned. Endeavours are not wanting to detect the incendaries; who, it seems have made many attempts to fire that growing town.

A writer in a London paper proposes, in these critical times, to arm the clergy for the defence of the kingdom. They amount to 40,000. Archbishops to be Field-Marshals—Bishops, Generals—Deans, Generals of Division—Archdeacons, Aids du Camp, &c. while the Vicars and Curates should be Lieutenants and privates, and do the fighting, as they are use to *hard duty* and *hard living*.

Mr. Burke has written a violent philippic against the British administration, for carrying on the war in the West-Indies, in an unwholesome climate. He recommends to send troops to France, and fight the enemy there, in a fine climate, where no man would die, unless he was shot.——With great deference to Mr. Burke, we would ask what matter is it, whether men die of the yellow fever, or republican bullets?

The celebrated Gesner has published a work, which he calls "Laura, or the influence of a Kiss."——We are curious to know, what kind of a lethon can be framed out of such a text.

The duties lately imposed on tobacco, imported into France in foreign bottoms, are 60 francs per quintal—in French vessels, 30 francs.

Sir Gilbert Elliot and family have arrived in England from Corsica. We wish to know whether the king of Great Britain will retain his title of king of Corsica, as well as king of France. We presume both titles have soft enough to be *worth* keeping.

February 23.

From Amsterdam.

Last evening arrived the ship Birmingham Packet, Capt. Miller, brings accounts from Amsterdam about the 13th of December: He states, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies of the Continent, that the prospects of peace were considered as very unpromising—that he landed an English pilot at Dover on the 24th December, who informed him he, among others, had received orders to proceed to Russia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—the death of the Empress was reported—Uneasiments prevailed in Holland; and it was reported the King of Prussia had evinced a disposition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almost entirely withdrawn from Holland.

The late sortie of the French from Kehl was made under favor of a fog—the Austrians retreated with loss. The Archduke, informed of this affair, repaired in person to the spot, with reinforcements, and ordered them to fire on the fugitives—Whole files were killed by the fire of their own troops, but this put a stop to the retreat, and the French were repulsed with great loss. A corps of 800 troops were almost wholly cut to peices.

General Alvinzy, in his despatches to the Emperor, calls the late actions in Italy, most *murderous battles*. General Buonaparte calls them *deadly combats*. Both parties agree in representing them as fought with incredible fury and obstinacy.

The resolution of the states of Hungary to furnish large reinforcements; and it necessary to rise in mass to compel France to make a peace, together with the facility with which the British ministry have raised money for carrying on the war, may perhaps make some impression on the government of France, and tend to make them listen to reasonable propositions of peace.

The following is extracted from a morning paper; it is therein given as part of the speech of Mr. Swanwick, and shews the present opinion of that gentleman, relative to the West-Indies. He says, "the West Indies where all government was retrograding into the state in which it stood an hundred years ago, where all men were converted into Buccaneers, black and whites, and all the intermediate shades; where governors from France were no sooner landed, than they were reshiped as live lumber and sent back again."

The price of flour at Jamaica, Jan. 12, is stated by recent letters at 27 dollars per the cargo.

By a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, we have an account of the arrival there of General Simcoe, lately appointed governor of all the British acquisitions in the island of St. Domingo.

A new invention of printing has lately been put in practice at Basil, in Switzerland. It is a mode of printing maps of countries with types, in the usual manner of letter press. The types consist of an infinite variety of forms, by which the turnings and windings of rivers, &c. are expressed with a very considerable degree of beauty and accuracy.

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February 22.

BUNKER HILL.

A piece, written by Mr. Burk, an epitome of the most memorable tragedy ever performed, as the world have testified, with unbounded mirth and success, by a company wholly American on Bunker's heights, June 17, 1775.—The very name of this piece, without any knowledge of its real merits, was enough to excite the curiosity and attention of the public—And on Monday evening it was exhibited at the Hay-Market to a larger and more respectable auditory than perhaps was ever contained in any other theatre on the continent. The numbers present on this occasion could only be determined, by calculating the dimensions of the house; for there appeared to be hardly a nook or corner in it unoccupied. With pleasure we perceived that the public expectation, elevated as it has been since the first announciation of this play, was most amply gratified. It was fortunate for the author, that his production was submitted to a tribunal not less respectable for its numbers, than distinguishable for its taste and sensibility; and we congratulate him, that his labours have been crowned with the success they so richly merited. Approbation was universal and instantaneous—not merely the calm, deliberate sanction of judgment, it was expressed in a language of passion in a high degree of incitement—a language in which box, pit and gallery, were perfectly concordant.—Since the memorable event on which the plot of the piece is founded, we presume there has seldom been so undissected an expression of the genuine American spirit of '75. For a moment the audience seemed lost in the fiction, and to have imagined the flames of Charlestown, and the death of WARREN, something more than a delusive description of events that had passed.

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WARREN, the principal character of the piece, was performed by Mr. BARRETT, in a style of excellence peculiar to himself. He appeared continually mindful of the illustrious *Part* he was called to represent, and as the audience feelingly confessed, he recalled almost too forcibly the remembrance of the brave leader who fell in defence of his country. The whole character was so happily drawn, so strikingly and pathetically represented, that the author and the actor have an equal claim to the applause it received.

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On the whole, it must be confessed, that *Bunker-Hill* is no less unrivalled as a play, than it has been in reality unequalled in the history of military glory.

NEWPORT, February 28.

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At 12 o'Clock, the Company partook of Supper, served with great Taste and Elegance, in a Room purposely decorated; across the Room, over the Head of the Table, were two Triumphal Arches, ornamented with a Foliage of Evergreen, on the Capital of the Centre Pillar, was G. W. in Letters of Gold, encircled with a Wreath of Flowers and Evergreen.—Festoons, Wreaths and Columns of Evergreen, were arranged on the Room with great Symmetry and Order, and gave a pleasing Effect:—The Cakes, at the Head of the Table, were ornamented with G. W. in Letters of Gold, in a Civic Wreath; those at the Sides of the Table, were ornamented with the Tree of Liberty in Verdure, encompassed with triumphal Arches.

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District of Newport, Feb. 27.

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Brig Eliza, Champlin,	Mayaguna
Sloop George, Lawton,	New York
—— Leopard, Waldin,	Providence
—— Betty, Smith,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	**For**
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Dublin
Brig Rambler, Carr,	Havanna
Sloop Ranger, Peale,	St. Croix
—— Two Brothers, Evins,	Somerset
—— Sophia, Sabens,	Providence
—— Juliet, Adams,	Ditto
—— Sally, Justin,	Ditto

FOR SALE,

On the LONG-WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake-House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand, all in good Repair.——Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

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Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

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THOMAS HAMMOND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

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Stephen Pierce,

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Newport, February 28, 1797.

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At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

On a Poor, but honeſt Man.

STOP, reader, here, and deign a look,
On one without a name;
Ne'er enter'd in the ample book
Of fortune or of fame.

Studious of peace, he hated ſtrife,
Meek virtues fill'd his breaſt;
His coat of arms, a ſpotleſs life;
'An honeſt heart,' his creſt.

Quarter'd therewith was innocence;
And thus his motto ran,
'A conſcience void of all offence,
'Before both God and man.'

In the great day of wrath, tho' pride
Now ſcorns his progenies,
Thouſands ſhall with Pitney's bard be allied
To this great family.

LONDON, December 13.

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 6.

"Yeſterday we were expreſſed a letter from Cork, that I can ſcarcely credit.

"At eight o'clock in the morning, an express arrived from the Mayor of Cork, ſtating, that ſeveral ſail of French line of battle ſhips, convoying thirty or forty flat-bottomed boats, with one hundred thouſand men, were plainly diſcernable, from the ſouth ſouth weſt, and making preparations for landing.

"The Lord Lieutenant immediately ſent for the Commander in Chief, who immediately called a council of war, at which all the officers were present; and, while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire through every part of the metropolis; and by one o'clock it was aſſerted in Chapel-ſtreet, that 20,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Crookhaven, ravished the women, and were in poſſeſſion of the town, which was ſoon reduced to aſhes; and that they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put all the men to the ſword there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins!

"The Privy Council was aſſembled in the great council chamber; the general officers in another part of the caſtle. All the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs who had red coats, put them on. Fierce cock'd hats, cockades, ſwords, and fire locks, were to be found in every ſtreet; and to ſay the truth, there ſeemed to be the appearance of a city ſtarm; although much confuſion was to be found, no diſtruſt was viſible.

"Expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coaſts into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a meſſenger was ſent to England with this alarming intelligence.

"At two o'clock, rumour annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kinſale, and announced the enemy on his march to Dublin, laying waſte to every town and village through which he traveled, and that the *Peep of Day Boys* had joined him, and were his guides.

"At four o'clock another expreſs arrived from the Mayor of Cork, with the agreeable intelligence, that the ſeventy-ſix of French line of battle ſhips, with the thirty-ſix flat-bottomed boats, and an hundred and fifty thouſand men, turned out to be the homeward bound Eaſt India fleet, on their way to Plymouth; and that the burning down Crookhaven, was nothing more than a *chimney on fire!*

"The council broke up—the citizens took off their ſcarlet coats, the guns and ſwords were laid aſide—and the heads of the Univerſity exclaimed, *Parturiunt montes, naſcetur ridiculus mus!*"

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; ſome excellent ſmoak'd Herrings, Dry Bass, &c., a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joiſts, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the beſt of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Gun Powder,

Of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, February 14th, 1797.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the Bees—and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Diſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meats—in Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Iron from Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, for Cabins for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will please to call at this Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying at the North Eaſt End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GODD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport January 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1797.

Official Notice.

DON JOSEPH WISEMAN, Vice-Conſul of His Catholic Majeſty for the States of *New-Jerſey, Connecticut, New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland,* and *Vermont*, Reſiding in *Newport*—hereby calls on the Merchants within the ſaid States, having Veſſels ſailing from Time to Time on foreign Voyages—recommending to them to exhibit their Clearances from the Cuſtom-Houſe, in the State from whence the Veſſel ſails, and a Declaration of the Owners or Owner of ſaid Veſſel, and the Cargo on Board, on Oath before ſome Public Notary, aſcertaining the ſame to be *bona fide* American Property—that they may thereby avoid the Detention and conſequent Injury, as the Want of ſuch Papers, officially certified by him in the Spaniſh Language, may occaſion, in Caſe of their meeting with any of the Ships of War belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, while proſecuting ſuch Voyages.

N. B. *The Printers of the different Newſpapers in the ſaid States, are requeſted to inſert the above.*

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of AMY DAVIS, late of ſaid Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings within the above Time.

ELISHA LAWTON, } *Commiſ*
JONATHAN SIMMONS, } *ſioners.*

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to

STEPHEN HAWKINS, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLEY DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterſea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Seliſia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early ſhort-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parſley; Double Peppergraſs; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Buſh Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Graſs.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Aſa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reaſonable Rate.—Likewiſe a ſmall Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

To be Chartered or Freighted,

The Sloop GREYHOUND,

Now lying at the LONG WHARF,

Any Perſon wanting ſuch a Veſſel, for either of the above Purpoſes, may know the Terms, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER CONGDON.

Newport, Feb. 23, 1797.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Alſo—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept 12 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogſheads Demarara Rum

by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent RICE, by the Caſk,
Tar, Turpentine, and Roſin, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE, with its Appurtenances ſituated on the Main Street—an excellent Stand for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper.

Sundry other DWELLING-HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Two VESSELS, now on the Stocks, which will be launched in a ſhort Time; one of which is about 220 Tons, and the other about 60 Tons.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price, in Caſh, for Hogſhead HOOPS.—Alſo, for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport February 6, 1797.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceaſed by Note Book-Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, as the ſaid Notes and Accounts will otherwiſe be put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, February 20, 1797.

On a Poor, but honeſt Man.

STOP, reader, here, and deign a look,
On one without a name;
Ne'er enter'd in the ample book
Of fortune or of fame.

Studious of peace, he hated ſtrife,
Meek virtues fill'd his breaſt;
His coat of arms, 'a ſpotleſs life;
'An honeſt heart,' his creſt.

Quarter'd therewith was innocence;
And thus his motto ran:
'A conſcience void of all offence,
'Before both God and man.'

In the great day of wrath, tho' pride
Now ſcorns his pedigree,
Thouſands ſhall wiſh they'd been allied
To this great family.

LONDON, December 10.

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 1

"Yeſterday our city experienced a ſcene of confuſion that I can ſcarcely deſcribe.

"At eight o'clock in the morning, an expreſs arrived from the Mayor of Cork, ſtating, that ſeveral ſail of French line of battle ſhips, convoying a thouſand flat-bottomed boats, with one hundred and fifty thouſand men, were plainly diſcernable, ſtanding to us for the ſhore, and making preparations for landing.

"The Lord Lieutenant immediately ſent for the Commander in Chief, who ſummoned a council of war, at which all the ſtaff officers were preſent; and, while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire through every part of the metropolis; and by one o'clock it was aſſerted on Change, that 600,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Crookhaven, raviſhed the women, and then ſet fire to the town, which was ſoon reduced to aſhes; and that they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put all the men to death there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins!

"The Privy Council was aſſembled in the great council chamber; the general officers in another part of the caſtle. All the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs who had red-coats, put them on. Fierce cock'd hats, cockades, ſwords, and firelocks, were to be found in every ſtreet; and to ſay the truth, there ſeemed to be the appearance of alacrity; and though much confuſion was to be found, no diſmay was viſible.

"Expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coaſts into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a meſſenger was ſent to England with this alarming intelligence.

"At two o'clock, rumour annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kinſale, and announced the enemy on his march to Dublin, laying waſte to every town and village through which he travelled, and that the *Peep of Day Boys* had joined him, and were his guides.

"At four o'clock another expreſs arrived from the Mayor of Cork, with the agreeable intelligence, that the ſeventy ſail of French line of battle ſhips, with one thouſand flat-bottomed boats, and an hundred and fifty thouſand men, turned out to be the homeward bound Eaſt-India fleet, on their way to Plymouth! and that the burning down Crookhaven, was nothing more than a *chimney on fire!*

"The council broke up—the citizens took off their ſcarlet coats, the guns and ſwords were laid up—and the heads of the Univerſity exclaimed, *Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculous mus*"

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 1.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; ſome excellent ſmoak'd Herring. Dry Baſs, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joiſts, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the beſt of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Gun Powder,

Of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, February 14th, 1797.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying at the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames-ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2. 1796

Official Notice.

DON JOSEPH WISEMAN, Vice-Conſul of His Catholic Majeſty for the States of *Maſſachuſetts Connecticut, New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland,* and *Vermont*, Reſident in *Newport*—hereby calls on the Merchants within the ſaid States, having Veſſels ſailing from Time to Time on foreign Voyages—recommending to them to exhibit their Clearances from the Cuſtom-Houſe, in the State from whence the Veſſel ſails, and a Declaration of the Owner or Owners of ſaid Veſſel, and the Cargo on Board, on Oath before ſome Public Notary, aſcertaining the ſame to be *bona fide* American Property—that they may hereby avoid ſuch Detention and conſequent Injury, as the Want of ſuch Papers, officially certified by him in the Spaniſh Language, may occaſion, in Caſe of their meeting with any of the Ships of War belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, while proſecuting ſuch Voyages.

N. B. *The Printers of the different Newſpapers in the ſaid States, are requeſted to inſert the above.*

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of AMY DAVIS, late of ſaid Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings within the above Time.

ELISHA LAWTON, } *Commiſ-*
JONATHAN SIMMONS, } *ſioners.*

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to

STEPHEN HAWKINS, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterſea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Seliſia Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early ſhort-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parſley; Double Peppergraſs; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Buſh Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Graſs.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Aſa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reaſonable Rate.—Likewiſe a ſmall Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

To be Chartered or Freighted,

The Sloop GREYHOUND,

Now lying at the LONG WHARF,

Any Perſon wanting ſuch a Veſſel, for either of the above Purpoſes, may know the Terms, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER CONGDON.

Newport, Feb. 13, 1797.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Alſo—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogſheads Demarara Rum
by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent RICE, by the Caſk,
Tar, Turpentine, and Roſin, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE, with its Appurtenances ſituated on the Main Street—an excellent Stand for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper.

Sundry other DWELLING-HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Two VESSELS, now on the Stocks, which will be launched in a ſhort Time; one of which is about 110 Tons, and the other about 60 Tons.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price, in Caſh, for Hogſhead HOOPS.—Alſo, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin-Plate-Worker, deceaſed, by Note, Book-Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, as the ſaid Notes and Accounts will otherwiſe be put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, February 20, 1797.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14. 1797. [N° 1821.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing Boxes, fill'd with Perfumery; Hair-Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puffs; Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Foignant Smelling-Bottles; Essence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Windsor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckle and Shaving Brushes, and Hones; Teeth-Brushes and Powder & Silk Purses, first Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, sweet Marjorum, Peppers, Cellery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter-Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P.M. on the Premises, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Estate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, died seized of, lying in South-Kingstown aforesaid; being that beautiful FARM, whereon the said Matthew lived many Years—consisting of about 500 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Pasturing, with Three Dwelling-Houses, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp not far from said Farm.—*To wit:*—All the Right and Title the said Matthew had in the Premises aforesaid, at the Time of his Decease, will be Sold as aforesaid.—Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale.

CYRUS FRENCH, } *Executors.*
WM. PATERSON, }

South Kingstown, Feb 27, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of said Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS,

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

The Reply of the Vice-President of the United States, to the Address of the Senate, Feb. 23d, 1797.

AN address so respectful and affectionate as this, from gentlemen of such experienced and established character in public affairs, high stations in the government of their country, and great consideration in their several States, as the Senators of the United States, will do me great honor, and afford me a firm support, wherever it shall be known, both at home and abroad. Their generous approbation of my conduct in general, and liberal testimony to the unbeviating impartiality of it, in my peculiar relation to their body, a character, which in every scene and employment of life, I should wish above all others to cultivate and merit; has a tendency to soften asperities, and conciliate animosities, wherever such may unhappily exist; an effect at all times to be desired, and in the present situation of our country, ardently to be promoted by all good citizens.

I pray the Senate to accept of my sincere thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 18.

MR. Swanwick presented the petitions of George Smith and John Robinson, formerly slaves in Algiers, but who have purchased their own freedom, praying to have the money they had paid for their release refunded. Referred to a select Committee.

The bill for allowing a drawback on spirits exported by the way of Mississippi, in vessels of less than 30 tons burthen, was read the third time and passed.

Monday, February 20.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the fortifications and harbours of the United States, stated that the sum of 23,395 dollars were required for the services already executed, and it was recommended and moved that further sum of 50,000 dollars be appropriated to that service.

The resolution for appropriating money to maintain and keep in repair the fortifications necessary to defend the ports and harbours of the United States being under consideration.

Considerable debate was had on this subject, when the question on filling the blank with 50,000 dollars, was rejected, as was a question for 40 000, the blank was then filled with 24,000, by the way of making it a round sum.

A motion was made by Mr. Gallatin to confine the expenditure to those places which had been ceded; to which Mr. Livingston proposed an amendment, declaring on the part of Congress, that in case of cession, the government would put the places into a state of suitable defence.

These occasioned a short conversation, but in the end were both rejected.

The Committee rose, and reported, and the House referred it to the Committee of Ways and Means, to bring in a bill. But before referring, Mr. W. Smith moved to add as an amendment, that the State of South-Carolina should be reimbursed the sum of 25,737 dollars, which she had expended in fortifications, and Mr. Cooper asked in that case, to let him amend the amendment still further, by adding 250,000 dollars for New-York.

Mr. S. Smith declared his willingness to agree to the last amendment, provided the gentleman would let him amend it by adding, the said sum to be discounted out of the money due by that State to the United States.

After some further pleasantry, the whole was rejected.

Tuesday, February 21

The bill for raising a duty on sugar, &c. imported, and for allowing an additional drawback of 2 cent per pound on refined sugar exported, and one cent per gallon on spirits distilled on exportation. Read a second time, committed for to-morrow, and to be printed.

It was moved to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the militia bill. Ayes 42 Noes 32.

The house in a committee on the bill for appropriating certain sums for the public service.

On the clause being read for granting dollars for prosecuting the claims of citizens of the United States for vessels captured by foreign nations, it was moved to fill up the blank with 50,000 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas considered this appropriation as a very strong evidence of the necessity that existed to be always guarded in making the most trivial appropriations; he had himself last year been induced to vote the appropriation for this service from a conviction that no more would be necessary, and as the sum was small; but he was given to understand, that not only the sum now proposed would be wanted for this service, but two hundred thousand dollars more; he then indeed felt an embarrassment to making the grant, and the refusal even now he saw was alike embarrassing, because he understood from official authority, that the faith of the country was pledged for the payment of sums expended in the prosecution of the claims; how this faith came to be pledged, by what authority, or how far it was right or legal to do, the house should examine; but as the case stood, the pledge to prosecute carried with it a principle of indemnification to the sufferers in case of not prosecuting—on these grounds he should object to the filling up the blank at this time.

Mr. W. Smith said, that the principle of indemnity could not necessarily follow even the refusal to prosecute, the measure was dictated by a liberal policy; and he had the fullest expectation, that although the United States make this disbursement now on account of individual citizens, that the money will be reimbursed to the United States from the sums recovered in the British courts of law; the evil had befallen us through our own neglect of defensive measures, had we taken a formidable aspect and fitted out a fleet to protect our trade, these disbursements would not now be required, and we should have sustained our national character likewise.

Mr. Nicholas saw, from the latter part of the gentleman's arguments, the danger of precipitating this appropriation without inquiry; he thought it necessary that the House should examine, before they determined on such an appropriation; and as it might be passed, if approved as well with the last bill of appropriation as another, he moved that it should be struck out.

Mr. Gallatin said, it appeared that upon the capture of our vessels, and carrying them into British ports, the owners had instituted suits; it was necessary to find sufficient sureties; Mr. Bayard the commercial agent at London, had prevailed on merchants to become sureties, upon condition that the faith of the United States should be pledged, to indemnify those merchants:—How far Mr. Bayard was authorized so to do, or whether any authority could do so independent of Congress, he did not know; he would not say the expenditure of the 1,000,000 dollars already made on this service was illegal, but he would say that the expenditure beyond that appropriation was contrary to law; it was an expence that was not authorised and for which Congress could not unless in their discretion be called upon to provide; he entertained some doubts in common with other gentlemen on this subject, and he would move a resolution in order that a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of appropriating for such purposes, and how far an authority exists in the Executive for pledging the faith of the United States; there might be cases no doubt of particular exigency, wherein extraordinary means might be resorted to for safe and salutary ends, but in such a case as this it should seem that the consultation of both branches of the legislature should have preceded such a pledge.

Mr. W. Smith said since the gentleman had acknowledged there might be cases of urgency, the question to be decided then, was, whether this was one of those cases or not; he was of opinion that it was of peculiar urgency, and as to any objection on the score of authority, the appropriation already made, completely legalized the transaction, for Congress would not certainly have appropriated last year for an illegal object; on the contrary, the sum was voted on a special message from the Executive upon the subject, and it was appropriated thereupon in the same way that all sums are applied in the diplomatic department. He had no objection to postpone the passing of the appropriation to a later period.

The motion for striking out was carried. The remaining articles of appropriation for the mint, a light house on Seguin-Island, &c. were read, and the blank filled up and the same being completed, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A bill for the suspending in part an act concerning the exportations of refined sugar and snuff, was read a second time, committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gallatin then moved a resolution to the following effect—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of advancing or paying sums of money either for the whole or in part of the expences of suits instituted for recovery of property captured from citizens of the United States by foreign nations at war, the resolution was adopted and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Wednesday, February 22

The appropriation bill for 1797, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for appropriating monies for negociations with the Barbarians of the Mediterranean, read a third time, and on the motion for its passing. Ayes 64—Noes 29.—The Title of the bill was amended on the motion of Mr. Gallatin, so as to read thus—A bill authorising the President of the United States, to apply a further sum to the expences of negociations with the Dey of Algiers.

[The first section of this bill authorises the President to apply a sum, not exceeding 255,759 dollars 3 cents, to the expences which may have been incurred in any negociations with the Mediterranean powers, beyond sums heretofore appropriated; this sum is to defray the expences of the frigate of 32 guns, now building for the Dey of Algiers, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.—The second section provides 96,246 dollars 63 cents, for discharge of the two first years annuity to the Dey of Algiers, agreeably to act of 6th of May, 1796.]

Thursday, February 23.

Mr. Swanwick from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill making an appropriation for the prosecution of the claims of our citizens for the property captured by the belligerent powers. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Also a report on the petition of North and Bezy, of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for a reimbursements of duty on certain sugar destroyed by the late fire. The case appears to have been this—North and Bezy were agents for the French privateer which brought in the English prize ship, Amity, the cargo of which was prohibited by the Admiralty from being sold; but the vessel not proving seaworthy, permission, was given to land the cargo. Leave was also asked to export it, which was at first refused, but afterwards granted; but in the mean time, the late fire happened, and 52 hhds. of the sugar were consumed, and the collector seized the sum to pay the duties upon the sugar consumed. The committee reported it as their opinion, that as the goods were not permitted to be sold, no duty ought to have been charged upon them, and recommended that a bill should be brought in to grant relief to the petitioners. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Alſo a report upon the petitions of ſundry manufacturers of ſoap and candles, of manufacturers of cordage, and of Stephen Addington, calico printer, who ſeverally prayed for regulations in their favour with reſpect to duties and drawbacks. The manufacturers of ſoap and candles labour under diſadvantages from no drawback being allowed on ſoap and candles manufactured from foreign tallow, though there be a drawback allowed on foreign candles when exported. The committee mentioned three modes of redreſſing the grievances; the firſt by taking off the duty on tallow imported; ſecond by allowing a drawback to foreign ſoap and candles re exported; the third allowing a drawback on ſoap and candles manufactured from foreign tallow. The firſt mode was preferred; but from various conſiderations they thought it beſt to defer making any regulations with reſpect to the buſineſs this ſeſſion. Similar reaſons, influenced the ſame concluſion with reſpect to the other petitions, the report was referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

By the Ship Polly, Capt. Hamilton, from Calcutta, Arrived at Baltimore; and the Ship Birmingham Packet, from Hamburgh arrived at New York, we have the following Advices viz.

CALCUTTA, September 23.

YESTERDAY arrived the American ſhip Diana, laſt from the Iſle of France; by her we learn, that the ſubject of the liberation of the ſlaves on the Iſland is again on the tapis: the point under conſideration ſeems to be, whether the emancipation ſhall be immediate or gradual.

Mr. Muir, one of the four Scotiſh exiles whoſe fate was ſo much a ſubject of converſation about two years ago, had left New South Wales. He had taken his paſſage in a veſſel bound to the North Weſt Coaſt of America, from whence it was ſuppoſed he intended to paſs over to the territory of the United States. It is not underſtood that Mr. Muir had clandeſtinely left the colony. His conduct while there was ſuch as to conciliate univerſal eſteem.

Mr. Margarot and Mr. Skirving, both died at New South Wales. They alſo had been diſtinguiſhed for a very exemplary behaviour.

Mr. Palmer alone, of the Scotiſh judgments, ſurvived at the colony of Rose Hill.

October 28

The Madras Courier, the 18th inſt. arrived yeſterday, from which we have extracted the following authentic account of the late naval action, which no doubt will be highly gratifying to our readers:

On the 5th inſtant, arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Victorious, Capt. Clarke and during the evening night, his Majeſty's ſhip Arrogant, Capt. Lucas, from the coaſt of Pedier.

By the above arrivals, we learn, that the ſquadron of French frigates, commanded by Rear Admiral Sercy, which lately appeared on the coaſt, has proceeded to the eaſtward, and near the Straits of Malacca, had fallen in with, and captured the Union Grab, Capt. Lace, and the ſhip Ann, Luſon.

Captain Luſon was landed on the coaſt of Pedier, and the two ſhips diſpatched, under the care of an officer, for the Iſle of France.

On the 8th inſt. his Majeſty's ſhips Arrogant and Victorious fell in with the French ſquadron, between Point Ronde and Point Pedier--ſeven ſail were counted from the maſt head, to windward, at a conſiderable diſtance.

On the morning of the 9th, the French ſquadron was again in ſight.—The ſix frigates ſtanding towards our ſhips, and the ſeventh ſail (ſeen on the preceding day) ſtanding a different courſe--ſhe is deſcribed as a very large handſome ſhip, and ſuppoſed to have been the Favorite, Capt. Means.—The Victorious and Arrogant now were cleared, and ſtood towards the enemy, four of which ſhips were conſiderably a head of the two others. Light airs of wind approaching almoſt to a calm, prevailed; the frigates, however, effected a junction, and ſoon after the action began.—An action, which in all probability would have ended in the compleat defeat of the enemy had a freſh breeze prevailed for the working of the Britiſh ſhips—unfortunately the light winds which had hither to continued, died away, and a dead calm ſucceeded.—The ſeven became cloſer; nor could our guns be brought to bear upon the enemy with the deſired effect.—The action however, continued with great ſpirit on both ſides; the frigates hoiſting out their boats in the very heat of the fire, and towing their heads round; ſo that their broadſides were brought to bear; this, it is to be obſerved, could not have been effected but by light ſhips and was altogether impracticable with a ſhip of 74 guns.

After the continuance of the action for nearly three hours, a light breeze ſprung up, and the enemy (whoſe damage muſt have been great, and whole lots of men muſt have been very conſiderable) bore away under every ſail which would draw, or be athil ng to their eſcape from his Majeſty's ſhips.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Victorious,	17	56
Arrogant,	7	17

Among the killed, we have to notice an officer—Lieut. Hawkeſtewaite, firſt Lieutenant of the Arrogant.—Capt. Clarke, of the Victorious, is among the wounded, he having received a violent contuſion on the thigh in the beginning of the action.

The damage ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips is conſiderable. The lower maſts of the Victorious are ſhot through in many places, and it is imagined beyond all poſſibility of repair—her topmaſts are wounded, her ſtanding and running rigging much cut, and many ſhot have taken place in her hull. At the concluſion of the action, ſhe had ſeveral feet water in her hold. The Arrogant has alſo ſuffered much in her maſts, rigging, and hull.

Two of the enemy's ſhips were ſo much damaged as to be ungovernable, and were taken in tow ſo ſoon as the French line (which had been cloſely formed) was broke, by ſignal from the Admiral's ſhip. The rudder of one of the frigates appeared to have been ſhot away, or unhung.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated 20th inſtant.

"Every thing here bears note of warlike preparation.

"An army of obſervation, of 18,000 men, will be formed after the rains; a field and battering train is formed at Mount and at Arnee. The detachment, ſerving with the Nizam, is recalled; and the grain is every where gathered from the villages, and ſtored in the garriſons.

"You will, doubtleſs, aſk, why is all this done? The anſwer is eaſy—Tippoo is now in the field, marching to the ſouthward, with a potent army. The Nizam, in negociating with Hana Furnaveeſe, and Nana Furnaveeſe is negociating with Tippoo.

"What was the miſſion of Tippoo's vakeel to this government, is a profound ſecret."

HAMBURGH, Dec. 6.

We learn from Stockholm, that Col. Armincff an accomplice of Anjalaſ, and all the reſt of the late King and who was condemned to impriſonment for life, in the Iſle of Carlſholm, has been granted his liberty.

Death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

LEYDEN, December 16.

Extract of a letter from Berlin December 6.

"The day before yeſterday arrived here a Courier from the Count Lorizzon, Miniſter of the King at Peterſburg: He has brought the important news of the death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"The Princeſs appearing in perfect health, after riſing very early in the morning of the 17th Nov. had entered her cabinet; ſhe was there ſuddenly ſeized with an apoplectic attack: every remedy was applied but without effect; ſhe expired towards evening. The Grand Duke, her ſon was not at the moment in Peterſburg; at his arrival there, he was received with great demonſtration of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed Emperor, immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to ſtate, after mentioning Catherine II, was born May 2, 1729, and conſequently that ſhe was in the 67th year of her age, that her only ſon and ſucceſſor Paul Petrowitz, was born Sept. 1, 1754, and has at preſent two ſons and two daughters by a ſecond marriage with Maria Federowna Princeſs of Wurtemburg Stutgard, and that the new Emperor has confirmed in his poſt at the head of the department for foreign affairs, the Vice Chancellor Count Oſtermann."

SAVANNAH, February 21.

The following proceedings of the Legiſlature of this State were ſeized by a ſtate preſſed.

Among the public acts, is one for extending the time for the pretended purchaſers of the Weſtern Territory of this ſtate, to receive the money they depoſited in the Treaſury, and for further expunging from the face of the public records, certain entries relating to the uſurped act of the 7th January, 1795. This act, ſo far as reſpects the latter part thereof, took place in conſequence of a joint report of a committee of both houſes, in the words following:—

"The committee to whom was referred the joint reſolution of the two branches, reſpecting the documents remaining, relative to the uſurped act of the 7th January, 1795. report—that there remains in the ſecretary's office, four mortgages given by the companies, who made the pretended purchaſes of the Weſtern Territory belonging to this ſtate, to wit:

One mortgage, given by Nicholas Lorg, Thomas Gaſſcock, Ambroſe Gordon, and Thomas Cumming, to George Matthews, governor, &c. dated Auguſta, the 25th day of January, 1795

One other mortgage, ſigned John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, to governor Matthews, dated 25th January, 1795.

A third mortgage, ſigned James Gunn, Matthew Mc Alliſter, and George Walker, dated the 23th January, 1795 given to ſaid governor.

And one other mortgage, to the ſaid governor Matthews, ſigned Zachariah Cox, and Mathias Maher, dated 25th January, 1795

All of which are recorded in the book E. E. from the page 133 to page 162, inclusive.

Your committee further report, that the ſaid mortgages, were left improperly on record, contrary to the expreſs intent of the law, annulling the ſaid uſurped act, which, if the 25th day of February, 1796, and which declared, 'That within three days after paſſing the act, the different branches of the legiſlature ſhould aſſemble together, at which meeting the officers ſhould attend with the ſeveral records, documents and deeds, in the ſecretary's, ſurveyor general's, and other public offices, and which records and documents appertaining to the ſaid act, ſhould be then and there expunged from the books and indexes of the books of record of the ſtate; and that the ſaid uſurped act ſhould be then and there burnt.'

That it appeares to your committee, that the ſecretary was repeatedly aſked, whether the entries in the books of his office expunged, in the preſence of both branches, were all the documents appertaining to the pretended ſale in his office—in anſwer to which the ſaid ſecretary replied, they were.

That on further examination, they learn from Horatio Marbury, chief clerk in the ſaid office at the time the uſurped act and the entries aforementioned were expunged and burnt—that the ſaid book E. E. containing the ſaid mortgages, was carried by him to the bar of the houſe of repreſentatives, but whether carried further your committee are not informed.

On the whole your committee believe that the mortgages being left on record, has not proceeded from deſign, but from the extreme ill health of the ſecretary, at the time they ought to have been expunged.

But they are at the ſame time decidedly of opinion, that the pretended mortgages before mentioned, ought now to be expunged from the ſaid book E. E. and be burned in the preſence of both branches of the legiſlature, in order that no evidence of ſo flagrant a violation of the rights of the ſtate and her citizens, may remain in her public offices, contrary to the intention of the annulling law, as well as to evince to the world that the preſent legiſlature approves the conduct of the preceding repreſentation, which acted in conformity to the general voice of a much injured country, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpoſe."

The Commiſſioners of this ſtate at the late Treaty at Coleraine, have met the decided approbation of the Legiſlature for their conduct, and a remonſtrance is ſent on from the Legiſlature to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, relative to the infringements of the territorial rights of the ſtate, the attempts to drag this ſtate into a federal court, to cover ſpeculating deſigns, and the failure of the late Treaty; repreſenting the increaſed population of the ſtate and requiring, what the ſtate has never received from the aid of the Federal government, a ceſſion of land all the land within her preſent temporary boundary, having been obtained under the colonial government of Great Britain, or her own ſtate authority under the confederation, prior to the conſtitution of the United States.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Flagg, in 38 days from Cadiz.

Capt. Flagg brought no papers—the following intelligence we had from him, verbally:

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Britiſh frigate Terpſichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whoſe name Capt. Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which after a deſperate engagement of ſeveral hours, in which the loſt all her maſts, and was otherways much ſhattered, ſtruck to the Terpſichore, who ſent a prize maſter and nine men on board of her; but the Terpſichore having alſo ſuffered conſiderably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchmen, fearing that the Britiſh frigate could not man her prize, again took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and got into Cadiz with her; ſhe had 35 men, including her Captain, killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpſichore got into Gibraltar; her late Captain Flagg did not learn.

Capt. Flagg further informs, that about the firſt of January, accounts were received at Cadiz of Lord Malmeſbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was alſo reported, that General Pinckney, our miniſter, had not been received by the Directory, and had received orders to leave France alſo.

In Italy, Capt. Flagg underſtood that the French armies had been invariably ſucceſsful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the ſurrender of Mantua.—He underſtood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the obſervations Capt. Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great Britain is far from being popular. The ſiege of Gibraltar by the Spaniſh army had not commenced, and he thinks it will be ſome conſiderable time before it is attempted.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, ſome ſhort time before Capt. Flagg ſailed, from the American agent at Maggadore, which informed that inſtructions had been given to the cruiſers of the Emperor of Morocco to take all American veſſels. The reaſon given for theſe orders, was, that ſeveral veſſels, under American colors, had carried ſupplies to the brother of the Emperor, who is in rebellion againſt him.

February 24.

We yeſterday mentioned, that Lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris. It has ſince been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which ſaid that affairs ſeemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vaniſhed, as Lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambaſſador, had been refuſed an audience, a decree had paſſed the French government, that all intercourſe with the United States ſhould ſubſide, until ſatisfaction is obtained for the repeated inſults which have been ſhewn by them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

It appears by the annual returns from the treaſury department of the United States to Congreſs, that the exports for one year, ending on the 30th September 1796, amount to 67 millions of dollars. And though the prudence of the merchants and underwriters greatly reſtrains, for the moment, the foreign commerce of the United States on account of the depredations of the belligerent powers, yet *flour* maintains the great price of ten dollars and one half per barrel. *The rapid progreſs* of American exports it is curious to mark. It has been as follows.

			Dollars.
In the year ending with			
September 1791 they were			18 390 000
do.	do.	1792	21 005 568
do.	do.	1793	26 000,000
do.	do.	1794	33,000 000
do.	do.	1795	48 000,000
do.	do.	1796	67,000 000

This laſt ſum of ſixty ſeven millions of dollars would purchaſe *all* the national debt at its true market price, and defray *all* the expences of government for the current year.

March 2.

Accounts of the ſailing of the Breſt fleet are in circulation; they are founded on the following circumſtances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 20th December. It was then underſtood at Bourdeaux, that the Breſt fleet was on the point of ſetting ſail. On the 22d in the night the veſſel in which the informant ſailed paſſed through a large fleet, and at break of day was purſued for ſome time by a frigate, which, however, gave over the chaſe, which was leading her at a diſtance from the convoy. This fleet, it is ſuppoſed was that from Breſt? it conſiſted of ſix ſail of the line, ſix or ſeven frigates, and ſixty or ſeventy ſail of tranſports, and was bearing ſouth. Its deſtination is probably the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which would fall an eaſy prey to any conſiderable armament, ſince the force there has been weakened to ſtrengthen the Engliſh in the Indies.

March 3.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from his reſidence in Virginia, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice Preſident Elect of the United States. The company of artillery under the immediate orders of Captain Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a diſcharge of ſixteen rounds from two twelve pounders; and a flag was diſplayed from the park of artillery, bearing the device "*Jefferſon the Friend of the People.*"

NEW-YORK, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, Martinique, dated Feb. 1, to his friend in this city.

"A powerful force is daily expected here; at Fort Royal all manner of warlike ſtores and proviſions are already embarked on board tranſports and ſhips of war and the troops in all the iſlands are under orders to hold themſelves ready on the ſhorteſt notice. Laſt week arrived at Barbadoes, four tranſports, with one thouſand of Dillon's brigade, one ſloop of war, and a 44 armed flute, but where they are all going we know not.

N. B. A Spaniſh prize ſhip brought into Barbadoes a cargo of dollars."

ate the number of ſeamen regiſtered and impreſſed by belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and perfect; the following is an abſtract of the numbers preſſed, ſo far as yet known officially.

26 who are called citizens of the United States—8 citizens of Maſſachuſetts—6 ditto Rhode Iſland—2 ditto New-York—4 ditto Pennſylvania—2 ditto Delaware—3 ditto Maryland—1 ditto Virginia. Citizens 42—12 Iriſh ſubjects—36 Foreigners, of other countries than Great-Britain—27 whoſe country is unknown. In all 127, excluſive of 34 Iriſh paſſengers.

On the 24th inſt. arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips of war the Aſſiſtance 64 guns, Capt. Murray, and the Thiſtle of 32 guns, Capt. Hardy.

NEW LONDON, March 9.

By an official communication from the Dutch Admiralty, it appears that as ſoon as the Dutch ſailors ſaw the Engliſh fleet, they put the orange cockade in their hats, cried *Orange au deſſus!* and threatened to maſſacre their officers, forced the hatches, pillaged the wine and ſtores; and made themſelves maſters of all they ſaw proper to take: they all got drunk, a very ſmall number left to take: they all got drunk, a very ſmall number kept to their quarters, they became all abandoned, and would no longer obey the commands of their officers: In conſequence of which, the Vice Admiral was obliged to capitulate.

BOSTON, March 8

We have ſeen letters from houſes of the higheſt reſpectability in Rotterdam, under the dates of Dec. 27, 1796, and Jan. 2, 1797 inſt. mentioning, "that Lord Malmſbury had left Paris, and that the proſpects of peace had vaniſhed." The above letters were received by Capt. Giles, who arrived at Marblehead on Friday laſt, in 58 days from Rotterdam.

NEWPORT, March 14

On Wedneſday the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, which convened at East-Greenwich on the laſt Monday of February, adjourned without Day.

In an early Part of the Seſſion, a Vote, expreſſive of an entire and unqualified Approbation of the Conduct and Character of Preſident WASHINGTON, paſſed both Houſes unanimouſly. His valedictory Addreſs was directed to be printed with the Acts of the ſeſſion, and a reſpectful Addreſs on his Retirement from public Life was reported and adopted, and the Governor requeſted to forward the ſame in Behalf of the Aſſembly.

An Act was paſſed, allowing Intereſt on all Judgments of Court, where the Debt ſhall amount to One Hundred Dollars and upward, and the Debtor ſhall have been committed, from the Time of Commitment till the Judgments ſhall be ſatisfied. Alſo an Act authoriſing the Superior Court to compel the Production of Books and Papers in certain Caſes.

The Docket of Petitions was cleared, and all private Buſineſs pending before the Aſſembly finiſhed.

The Committee for reviſing the Laws of this State were directed to proceed in that important Buſineſs, and Judge Bourn, Judge Harris, and Mr. Hunter, added to the Committee.

The Secretary of State has preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States a lengthy Report, on the Subject of Loſſes ſuſtained by the Citizens of the Union, in the Capture of Veſſels, &c. under Authority of the French Republic, and in expreſs Violation of Treaty.

A Reſolution has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States, granting to Gen. Waſhington the Privilege of franking Letters during the Remainder of his Life.

A Veſſel arrived here this Morning from St. Bartholomews, the Captain of which brings a Confirmation of the News publiſhed in this Day's Paper, under the Charleſton Head, reſpecting our Ambaſſador (General Pinckney) not being received by the French Directory.

COMMUNICATION.

The Preſident of the United States, after having been twice called, by the unanimous Suffrage of a free People, to the Chief Magiſtracy of their Government, and having received the increaſing Approbation of his Fellow-Citizens, at every Criſis of his Adminiſtration, has at length retired from the Arena and Councils into the Boſom of his Country.—To the Citizen who has received ſuch diſtinguiſhed Marks of public Confidence, we cannot be ſolicitous to render any additional Tribute of Glory, and we can be influenced in our Expreſſions of affectionate Attachment towards him, by no other Motive than an ardent Deſire to unite our Teſtimony of Gratitude for his Services, and Eſteem for his Perſon, with the univerſal Suffrage of Mankind, at the Cloſe of his Adminiſtration.

Peculiarly expoſed as this State has been, from its Situation, to the Calamities of War, we cannot but feel peculiarly grateful, for that virtuous and enlightened Policy which has been ſo inſtrumental in preſerving us from thoſe Calamities;—but if, unfortunately, in the arduous Conflict to maintain our own Independence and Self-Government, the Hoſtility of any of the Belligerent Powers of Europe ſhould be excited againſt us, the Executive Government of the United States will merit and poſſeſs the Confidence of the People, for having ſupported an impartial Neutrality with inflexible Juſtice; and for having delayed Hoſtilities, till they became, in the Courſe of Events, inevitable.

In declaring our Senſe of the perſonal Merit and public Conduct of our illuſtrious Fellow-Citizen, we may be aſſured, that we expreſs with equal Truth and Affection the Sentiments of our Countrymen at large; and, while we contemplate, with the deepeſt Regret, the Period of his uſeful and glorious Adminiſtration, we ought to be conſoled by the Reflection, that his private Felicity will be promoted by the Determination he has taken; and by the flattering Proſpect, that his Example and Precepts, which have been ſanctioned by Juſtice, and inculcated by Succeſs, will influence his Succeſſors ſtill to preſerve the Peace and Happineſs of the Country.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennetſee, Collector and Inſpector, for that Diſtrict.

John M'Nairy, of do. Diſtrict Judge.

Thomas Gray, of do. Attorney of that Diſtrict.

Robert Hays, of do. Marſhal of do.

Richard Rogers, of New-York, Naval Officer of that Port.

Iſaac Cox Barnet, of New Jerſey, Conſul of the United States at the Port of Brest, in France.

Elias Bachman, Conſul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.

Francis Childs, of New York, Conſul at Genoa.

Conrad Frederick Wagner, Conſul at Trieſte.

William Vans Murray, to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Batavia.

MARRIED] At Briſtol, Capt. EDWARD TALBEE, to Miſs NANCY NORMAN, late of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, March 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Havanna
Sloop George, Brown,	New York
— Sally Walton,	Providence
— Polly, Gifford,	Bermingham
Brig Two Brothers, Luther,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webber,	New York
Ship William, Dockray,	Charleſton
Schooner Succeſs, Thompſon,	Boſton

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, *Newport,*

On THURSDAY, *the 30th of March, at Ten o'Clock,*

(if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day)

THE HULL, Maſts, Spars, Rigging, Sails, Boat, Cables, Anchors, and Stores, of the BRIG BETSY, ſtranded on Connanicut Iſland, (Jamestown) by Order of the Underwriters.

On the next Day after the above Sales, will be ſold at the Vendue-Room, a large Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, on a Credit of 30 and 60 Days, for Notes on the Bank, with approved Indorſers.

Newport, March 14 1797.

A grand Kirckman's Harpſichord

To be SOLD, between now and the 1ſt of April,

THE Tone of this Inſtrument is much ſuller, and far more harmonious, than that of the beſt common Harpſichords; the Jacks being mounted upon a new Conſtruction with *Leathers inſtead of Quills* whereby the Tone and Dignity of the Grand Piano is perfectly imitated. The preſent Mounting is warranted to hold good Four or Five Years, with decent Uſage.

Any Perſon deſirous to purchaſe this Grand Concert Inſtrument, may ſee it at the Houſe of the Rev. WILLIAM PATTEN in Newport.

Newport, March 13 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime COFFEE, conſiſting of about 60 000 Weight—(entitled to Drawback) —by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport, 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March Inſtant,

The Marſh adjoining to Eaſton's Beach, belonging to the Town of Newport, for the Term of One Year.

Alſo, the Iſland called Goat Iſland, for the ſame Term. For Particulars enquire of

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Town Treaſurer.*

Newport, 13th March 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

RICE and COTTON, of the firſt Quality.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Real Eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated, conſiſting of a large convenient DWELLING HOUSE, compleatly finiſhed—with an excellent Garden, large Yard, and a good Well of Water under Cover. — For further Particulars enquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 13 1797.

Was taken up, on the Weſt Side of the Iſland of New-Shoreham, on the 20th of February laſt, a FLAT, in Length about 23 Feet, Width between 10 and 11 Feet, and marked R. W.—Whoever owns the ſaid Flat, by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM ROSE.

New-Shoreham, March 11. 1797.

THOSE Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN HOXSE, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH HOXSE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOB LAKE, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—we hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they incline ſo, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Time.

LEMUEL TABER,
MOSES IMMONS.

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to DAVID LAKE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Feb. 6, 1797.

NEWPORT.

To the Curious in General.

Seignior JONOTTY,

The real BALANCE-MASTER,

From ITALY,

Begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has juſt arrived in this Town, and will exhibit his new, curious and ſurpriſing Feats, at the Theatre To-morrow Evening,

Wedneſday, March 15, 1797.

BALANCING.

His equal has never been ſeen in America: He has performed in the moſt capital Cities in Europe: His balancing Plates, Swords, Pipes, Keys, Nails, Tables, Chairs, Glaſſes, Peacocks Feathers, Straws, and ſeveral other Things too tedious to mention.

Alſo a curious Machinery,

Imitating FIRE-WORKS,

Without any Fire, Powder or Smoke, or any Smell to diſturb the Company, and will appear more brilliant than the real Fire Works; with a View of the Riſing Sun, Solomon's Temple, Stars, Fountains, &c. with a Number of curious Proſpects.

THE

CHINESE SHADES,

Repreſenting above 350 different Figures, as natural as Life.

Likewiſe the HUMOURS of

MR. PUNCH,

And his MERRY FAMILY.

Tickets of Admittance, Boxes 3/3—Pit 2/6—Gallery 2d—Doors open at 6, the Performance begins preciſely at 7 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

APPLE-TREES, Winter and Summer Fruit; Quince-Trees, Peach-Trees, and Black Cherry-Trees, of the largeſt and beſt Kind; Turnip, Carrot, Onion, Beet and Cabbage-Seed, raiſed the laſt Seaſon—clean, heavy, and warranted good.

☞ Thoſe Perſons who have ſometimes made and planted their Garden with great Care, and at Midſummer had it to make and plant over again, will know the Value of GOOD SEED.

Newport, March 13, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Newport January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his STORE on the Point,

A few Hogſheads Demarara and St. Croix Rum of firſt and ſecond Proof,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or ſmaller Quantity,
New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
RICE, by the Tierce, or ſmaller Quantity,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
GREEN TEA, by the Dozen Pounds,
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Sundry Veſſels now on the Stocks, which may be launched on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town;—and Three or Four handſome Dwelling-Houſes to Let.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the higheſt Price, in Caſh, for Hogſhead HOOPS—Alſo for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport March 13 1797

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN JAMES, late of ſaid Newport Gunſmith, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they incline ſo, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings.

GEORGE T. CORNELL,
THOMAS HAMMOND

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport February 6, 1797.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

With this day, says a writer in the United States Gazette, the illustrious Washington closes his political career. Every friend to his country will, on this occasion, adopt the energetic language of inspiration and say.—"WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

As up the Hill of Life Time led him on,
Fame blew her Trump, and Hope illum'd the Day:
From the bright Summit, Half the World woo,
A splendid Course of Glory flap'd the Way.

Now, all his labours past—the best Reward,
A Country sav'd, united shout his Praise;
In Vernon's Groves the best Retreat's prepar'd,
Where conscious Virtue gilds Life's setting Rays.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. John Rogers jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality consider'ed.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New England Rum } Gallon,
French and Scotch Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Southong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Do. per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lamp Black, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

FOR SALE,
On the LONG WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake-House, and Two Ovens therein, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Land on which they stand, all in good Repair.—Inquire of NATHAN BEEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 25th of March next

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres of LAND, in the Town of Portsmouth, adjoining the River on the West Side of the Island, being Part of the Estate of Job ALMY.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber,

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—
Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.
Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss Mumfords, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Firkin RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE by the Box—Wilk's No. 8.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
15 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Newport, Nov. 22

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Oven Stoves, and Cleft Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, Cast Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The best Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport December 26, 1796

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, from AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peale; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, opposite Mr George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrow-fat and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Majoram, Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass, Rue and Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red Top Grass.

Newport, January 21, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLE
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf

A FEW Pipes of good flavour Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bo Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels Boxes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 210 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at the Store, here is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

Asa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-Street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reasonable Rate.—Likewise a small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport, February 13, 1797.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS COTTRELL,
At his Shop in Thames-Street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window-Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames Street to the Red Market &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport January 2 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6, 1797.